# INTERESTING FROM THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steam Gunboat Mercedita.

What She Has Done in the Gulf.

HER CAPTURES VALUED AT \$1,500,000.

THE CASE OF THE BERMUDA.

WHERE SHE WAS CAPTURED.

OUR REY WEST CORRESPONDENCE,

The United States steamer Mercedita, Commander tellwagen, arrived, at this port yesterday morn-ng, having left Key West July 28. She went in comember 5, 1861, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, masson December 5, 1801, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and, after eight months' active service, returns for some slight repairs, which could not be made at Key West. She has been three months on blockading duty, and four months in very active cruting, during which time her crew have attained a very high proficiency of drill with small arms, battery and other exercises. small arms, battery and other exercises.

company with the gunboat Winona, where, by their uncompany with the gamosat whoma, whore, by their uncossing activity, they prevented any of the numerous flect
of steamers at New Orleans from leaving, with their valuable cargoes, by that pass. Observations were made
almost daily, in tugboats from New Orleans, of the
chances of escape through this pass. One attempt was
made to run three vessels out; but they were forced to be run ashore and destroyed by burning. At this pass she
was joined by the steamer Brooklyn, and they succeeded
in capturing the valuable steamer Magnolia.

At the time of the formation of the two Gulf squadrons

The particulars of the capture of that place, together with seven vessels (three of which were burned) by this reasel and the gunboat Sagamore, have been made public. This event placed in our possession one of the ost important points in Florida.

sund off Abaco, where in four months she captured rec vessels of an aggregate value of \$1,500,000, among am the notorious Bermuda, and carned for herself the title of "The Terror of the Gulf."

The health of the officers and crew has been good. Her pairs will probably be completed in two or three weeks, sen it is presumed she will rejoin the Gulf squadron.

the passage from Key West she spoke the following sels:—July 29, steamer Parkersburg, from New Orose, bound into Key West; same day, latitude 24 29, gitude 80 58, steamer Suwanse, from Philadelphia for w Orleans; same day, sombrero, bearing north fifteen es; Guatemalian schooner Emilias de Yabel, from

The following is a list of her officers:mmander—Henry S. Stellwagen.
intended and Executive Officer—Travett Abbott.
ting Masters—Chus. B. Wilder, Chas. H. Baldwin, F.
weer, John Dwyer.
ting Assigner Museum.—C. U. M.

ower, John Dwyer, ching Assistant Surgeon—C. H. Mason. ching Assistant Surgeon—C. H. Mason. ching Assistant Paymater—T. C. Stellwagen. micro-Alex. Daig. ching Third Assistant Engineers—S. Rochfeller, J. A. ager, E. Martin. agrical's Cirk—G. F. Randall. ching Masters' Mator—G. A. Sterns, E. Rogers. apparation of Clerk—Augustus Perrot. logital Sieward—G. Bearse.

K#r Wmsr, July 24, 1862. mapathy for the Captured Steamer Bermuda—The Exact Locality of her Capture—The Jurisdiction of Great Britain—Her Being on a Legitimate Voyage—Her Cargo—Hints to Philadelphia—Steamship Marion Ashore— Arrival of the United States Steamer Huntsville—Cap-ture of the Rebel Steamer Reliance, with Two dred and Porty-three Bales Sea Island Cotton and -Capture of the British Scho Agnes, with Seventy Bales of Sea Island Cotton and Forty Barrels of Rosin, both by the Huntsville—Valuable goes—The Nashville Again Runs the Blockade at oy Sound—Necessity for her Capture or Destruction

are endeavoring to arouse the sympathy of the public in behalf of the British steamer Bermuda, lately captured by the United States steamer Mercedita, Commander Stellwagen, on the ground that she was captured while on ge from one neutral port to another, and while within cargo should be condemned, I have taken the trouble procure a tracing from the chart of the Bahamas capture, and the distance from that position to the mearest point of land belonging to Great Britain.

Wall" was obtained from careful and accurate compass Atlantic Ocean, from the fact that England and the Cape of Good Hope are on one side and the Bahama deed. If it can be proved by the lawvers retained for the

The plea that she was bound from one neutral port to tother is all "bosh." To any honest man every circum rtion. Not one article of her cargo was intend Fraser, Trenholme & Co., of Liverpool nominally, but in reality by Fraser & Co., of Charleston, loaded with munitions of war of all kinds, and nothing else, should be on a legitimate voyage, is absurd, with barrels on barrels of powder, marked "From Jeff. with orders from parties in Charlesto judge that her capture was illegal, and that she must be released? I cannot believe it, although rumor says such

Is to be the case.

It will be a matter of surprise if the Bermuda is per transplances. There have been enough Philadelphi kited and wounded in the recent terrible battles, by arms, no doubt, which have run the blockade, without itting a cargo for the same purpose to be restored gers by the arguments of smooth tongued lawyers, they serve to—well, no matter what—they will find out when rifled guns are throwing shell, and the field batteries iog grape and canister into the ranks of our devotes

and a and her cargo are not to be trusted, and a loyal

die ground, where she remained until geven o'clock

I have again to resord the arrival of two more pris Soth of the m of value. The United States steamer Hunts-ville, Acting Yokroteer Lieu count Rodgers commanding, rived in our has boy last even og, bring na mich but an

primes the robel steamer Reliance, leaded with two hun-dred and forty-three bales of Sea Island cotton and fifty barrels of rosin, and the "white washed" English schoon er Agnes, leaded with seventy bales of Sea Island cotton

er Agnes, loaded with seventy bales of See Ishind cotton and forty barrels of rosin.

The Reliance was captured by the Huntsville on the 21st inst., about eighteen miles to the southward and westward of Abaco. She was sixty hours out from Deboy Sound, and bound to Nassau. She is sommanded by a person by the name of Gladding, a Northern man by birth, and formerly a lieutenant in the revenue service of the United States. The captain of the Reliance reports that the steamer Nashville ran the blockade at Doboy Sound the night before the left, and that the steamers generally do not leave Nassau, but Green Turtle deamers generally do not leave Nassau, but Green Turtle Key, and are thoroughly posted as to the locality of our

The schooner Agnes was formesly the Lizzio Wall, of this place, but new halls from Nassau, and is owned by the notorious rascals, H. Adderly & Co. She, when cap. tured, claimed to be a wrecking schooner, but could show no papers of any kind; consequently was select, and it was afterwards learned that she also was from Doby

being Sea Island of the finest texture, and I have no deubt together they are worth at least two hundred thousand dollars, if not more. Both cases will be adjudi-

The cotton now here amounts to over two thousand bales, and our stock, as you will perceive, is constantly the bark Pilgrim, which vessel will sail soon. I am of opinion that more reaches here now than succeeds in getting to Nassau, and will continue to do so. There is an immense amount of it along the coast of South Carolina and Goorgia ressly for and being shipped; but, on account of our cruisers swarming in that direction, the greater part of it must fall into our hands.

The captured steamer Reliance is not the most beauti. ful specimen of naval architecture in the world. She is an old-timed river boat, and in smooth water is very fast They could have run away from the Huntsville, only that the character of fuel they had for raising steam to a prec sure of one hundred and forty pounds had given out, and when taken they could only raise forty. The Reliance would sell well in New Orleans for a towboat, but would bring comparatively nothing here.

The question now arises, since we know that the Nash-ville has again run the blockade, can the government adopt no measure for her capture or destruction? Her great speed is known, and there is nothing I know of now doing blockade duty on our Southern coast, that car now soing blockage duty on our southern coast, take can catch her in a fair race. Some plan should be arranged to get her if possible; for she is running cargo after cargo directly under our noses, and causing the scoundrels of Nassau and other Bahama islands to laugh at our blockading vessels, and consider them of no account. Can put upon no other duty than to watch for and capture the Nashville? Something should be done, and at once; fo she carries thousands upon thousands of arms and muni tions of war, and has been the most successful of all the vestels running between Nassau and Dixie. Her capture or destruction is one of the most important points to be

Departure of Her Majesty's Steam Sloop-of-War Petrel-Arrival of the Sloop Elizabeth, with an Assorted Cargo from Havana for Sabine Pass, a Prize to the United States Steamer Hatteras—Stealing of the Papers Necessary to the Condemnation of the Brilish Steamer Adela from the Prize Commissioner's Office—A Discharged Soldier from the First Regiment United States Artillery (an Eng. lishman) Suspected of the Theft—His Arrest and Confine ment in Fort Taylor—The United States Steamer Mircodisc

Her Majesty's steam sloop-of-war Petrel sailed yester English visitors without regret, and humbly trust that no more of them will enter the harbor of Key West.

I have to announce the arrival this morning of the sloop Elizabeth, seventy tons, a prize to the United States The Elizabeth was from Havana, bound to Sabine Pass'

and has the usual assorted cargo.

If prizes continue to arrive as they have during the past six weeks, we shall be obliged to have an associate Judge, addit'oual prize commissioners, and in fact an en-tire set of extra United States officials; for those we have now cannot get through for a long time with the busines now on hand. The prizes which arrive here are generally North; consequently they must remain here for adjudication, keeping our Admiralty Court overwhelmed with

I regret to say that the majority of the papers found necessary to her condemnation, have been stolen from the Prize Commissioner's office. The guilty party, no doubt, is a man by the name of Thomas McRee, an Eng-lishman, and a discharged soldier from the First regiment United States artillery. He had been employed for some time past in the Prize Commissioner's office, and has had access to all papers. On the papers being missed he was at once suspected, and, search being made for him, be the captain. He was at once arrested, and is now in close confinement in Fort Taylor. There is no doubt he oulek witted, tricky Englishman, to steal and destroy the papers, and has in all probability been paid a good round sum for his services. I fear they will nover be found, and since they are gone I cannot foreses what will be the

those people who are taken on board of prizes. I have change for the better; on the contrary, it grows worse every day. It is an outrage that these scoundrels are permitted to congregate in and about the hotel at Key West, and use on all occasions the most outrageous lan-guage towards the government and, people of the United States. They should be arrested and confined, and would be if they who hear the remarks that are mad

some repairs that cannot be made here, will leave in the course of a few days for Philadelphia. Spe will not be long away from the squadron, I am happy to say, for her services cannot be spared. She has been a most use

my former letters as having been captured by the United States steamer Morcedita, arrived here this morning. At a Marshal's sale this morning the slave bark—name unknown—that was captured by the United States bark Amanda was sold, with her tackle, apparel and furni-ture, for the sum of twenty-seven hundred and ninety, one dollars—about half their value. The bark Pilgrim sailed last evening for New York, with about five hun

from the southwest. Yesterday the therme and as high as it ever reaches here. The health of Ker

Kay Wast, July 27, 1862 Arrivat of the Quaker City, with a Prise-More Guard Boats Wanted, dc., dc.

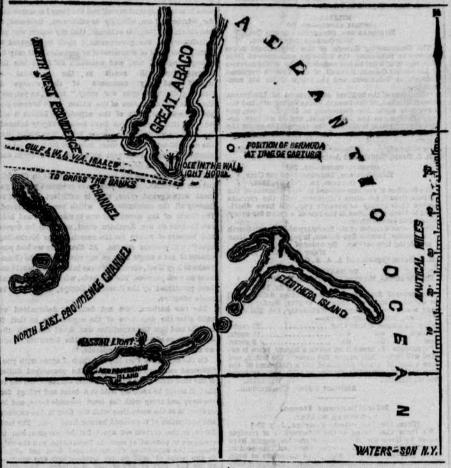
The United States steamer Quaker City, Commander J.

M. Frailey, arrived here yesterday afternoon, towing the Knglish schooner Orion, which vessel she captured on the Zath host., while cruising on the Campeachy Bank.

The Orien was formerly the schooner Mary Ella, of Madisonville, Texas, and ran the blockade at Gaiveston on the 24th of April, with three hundred bales of cotton, which cargo size landed in safety at Magaston, Jamaica, after a passage of fifty days. When captured she was from Kiegston, and claimed to be bound to Matamoros; but her second mate says she was bound into Sabine Pass, or any port, in Texas that she could set into. sists of one hundred and Ofly sacks of sait, forty-seven cases and boxes of drugs, eighty-four boxes and twenty-eight ingets of tin, Dinety-five kegs of nails, besides a lot

from a cruse. She reports that three days ago she fell in

The Bahamas, Showing the Position of the English Steamer Bermuda when Captured by the Mercedita, Com. Stellwagen.



with and spoke the steamer Philadelphia, from New York for New Orleans, with machinery partially disabled. She

but has not yet arrived.

W. H. Gladding, captain of the prize steamer Reliance, reports that on Wednesday, the 16th inst., while in Savannah, Ga., he saw and shock hands with Asa F. Tift. the rebel ram builder. He further reports that Tift was engaged in the same business at Savannah, and had one clad ram completed and others nearly so. It appears from this that this man was not hung, as reported So our side may still have the pleasure of hanging him bieber than Haman.

evening of the 25th, returned this morning, having failed to deliver the mail intended for the steamer Columbia, that vessel having sailed two days before the time sp

respecting the stolen papers relating to the prize steamer Adela. From what I can learn, I think they, if not destroyed, went on board her Mujesty's steamer Petrel about an hour before she sailed, and are now in a place safe from discovery. Who is to blome that valuable pa-pers can be stolen from our public offices with impunity? I understand that strong protests have been entered by

the British naval officers recently here against the cap ture of the Adela in British waters. Her captain say that she was but two and a half miles from Abaco; Cap-Frailey, of the Quaker City, says ten, and Captain Rodgerss of the Huntsville, twelve. The latter assertions are true; the former-there is no use in mincing words-is nothing more than a lie from beginning to end.

The United States barks Amanda and Kingasher have salled for the west coast of Florida. These sailing vessels for blockading purposes and as cruisers are as usoful at this season of the year in the Gulf as a "spare pump is a graveyard." They count so many, yet are not worth in reality one fast steamer. The Eastern blockading and crulsing squadron is composed of slow coaches and lame ducks, and yet Flag Officer Lardner is expected to capture the Nashville, and every other fast steamer that leaves Havana or Nassau; and if he does not there is a universal growl. We have been fortunate in capturing all we have, will remain so for months: there is no fall to look forward

Acting Master, commanding, from Port Royal on the 23d uit., arrived at this port yesterday morning. The follow-

to here—always the same hot, hot, hot; no chance for

ing is a list of her officers:—
Acting Master Commanding—W. K. Cressy.
Acting Masters—Charles C. Sisson, T. Andrews.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Wm. R. Bonsult.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—Marshall W. Blake.
Acting Masters' Mate—Terronce Street.

The Navy Yard, Brooklyn, presented quite an exciting appearance yesterday, from the fact that the oath of al legiance was administered to the employes. The prin cipals of the several departments were directed to preand all seemed eager to piedge their faith to the government, many asserting that if it were necessary they would die for it; but, as in many other government institutions, secessionings were to be found. It is certainly very strange, with all the precaution that has been found waxing fat on the public treasury. We have heard tately many strange expressions made certain employes regarding the manner in fatten on Uncle Sam's provender. But such is the fact seeded early in the afternoon to the boiler shop, where there are some one hundred and afty men employed, and

there are some one hundred and afty men employed, and administered the following oath:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarity borne arms against the United States since I have been a clitzen thereof. That I have voluntarity given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto.

That I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any attempt of the states. That I have not the vielded a voluntary support to any pretended government authority, power or constitution withing the United States hostile or inimical thereto.

And I do further swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability. I will support and defend the ooi, attended to the United States against all exemines foreigner domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take thooligation-freely without any means resurrent of the Office of the office on which I am about to enter. So belp ms God.

In this department all came forward, with the excep-

In this department all came forward, with the excep-tion of twelve, and subscribed to the obligation heartily. These who refused to take the oath gave several reason

and Stripes, and therefore it was unnecessary to do so again. Some others, after reading it through very care-fully, then objected to words they could not understand. ical." said one: "faith an' what's that? Sure a

"immeat, sake the "faith at what's that? Sure an "line to swear to that all!" Others objected to the clause "best of my knowledge and ability," as they feared that would make them hable to be sent mto military service. Still others objected to the word "domestic," as they did not knew what it meant. All these objections were, we suppose, through ignorance, but showed that some secessionist had been tampering with the men. There were several, however, who swore out and out that they would not swear allegiance to any such damned government as the United States, and would not support any God damned abolitionist war.

The railmakers' department was next visited by Captain Radford, where every man took the oath with alactive. The next place to be visited will be the foundry, where it is rumored there are a number of disloyal employees. Those who shirked the oath yesterday were discharged on the spot, and, from all we have heard and during the week; for it will take the greater portion of the week to administer the oath to all, there being nearly four thousand employed there. The government is too magnanimous to deal so lightly with such traitors. Men who have been buttering their brand at the expense of Uncle Sant, who can thus coolly refuse to swear allegiance (5 the government, should be subjected to the utmost severity of the law as traitors.

## NEWS FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY. Arrival of General Pope at Waterloo

Pine Spirit of the Troops, &c. Waterloo, Va., August 2, 1862. Intelligence from Culpopper says that scouting parties go out daily, and occasionally bring in rebel scouts.

No enemy in force has been discovered this side of Gordonsville. It is supposed that strong intreachments are being constructed at that place by the rebels. Our troops are in such high spirits and so confident of omplete success that they say they can defeat whatever

rebel forces may be there collected. Major General Pope, on his way hither, was received with most enthusiastic cheers by our troops, whom he reviewed, complimenting them on their splendid appearance and the perfection of their drill.

Desertion has been much checked within the last few

Several deserters, having been found guilty, are sen-tenced to be branded and drummed out of the army. At present everything is quiet in front of our advance.

#### Om Madison Correspondence. MADISON COURT HOUSE, Va., July 28, 1962. Arrival of United States Capalry-The Union Advance on Gordonsville-Taking the Oath of Allegiance-Excuses of the Rebels-Must Go to Headquarters, &c.

A detachment of troops, consisting of a portion of the battalion of Connecticut cavalry, under command of battalion of Connecticut cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Sterling, and the Forty-fifth New York regiment of infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Wratislaw com-manding, left Craigsville at nine o'clock this morning, and reached here at noon—the whole being under the command of E. Cluseret, aid de-camp and colonel, com-

Colonel Cluseret will have command of a brigade on the advance during this march towards Gordonsville. We arrived at the town about one o'clock, and soldiers

report forthwith at the Court House. On arrival Lieuten ant Dietrich, of the Sixty-first regiment Ohio Volunteers, read an order of which the following is an extract:-HEADQUARTERS, FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, SPERRYVILLE, Va., July 27, 1862.

I counted present twenty three men, eight of whom took he oath. All refused at first and talked together in a

the oath. All refused at first and talked together in a cerner of the court room.

If they took the oath, they said, the rebel authorities on their return would hang them. The rebels have had two hospitals here, and the town is infected with measles, typhoid and scarlet fevers. Many deaths have recently occurred, and many, to my personal knowledge, now lie dangerously sick.

In response to the question, "Will you take the oath?" the following answers were given:—

"I lost a child yesterday, and my wife is sick; have compassion on me and spare me, for her sake?"

Answer—"I can use no disprection; I must send you to Gen. Sigel."

"I am a paroled prisoner from Williamsburg."

Answer—"I will look into your case afterwards."

An old gray headed man appeared, and remarked;—
"I flook the oath in \$122. I fought in the war, and have been a Union man ever since, until this war."

"Will you take the oath?"

"No, sir."

"No, sir."
"My wife is sick, and will be confined in a day or two."
I noted three answers of this kind. As I said before, eight of the twenty-three took the east; three of the others were sent to General Sigel's headquarters at Speryville.
A clergyman after wards appeared and refused to take the eath, and was paroled, as were several others.
Madison Court House is a very pleasant village, twenty-three miles south of Speryville (twenty-seven by road), containing about four hundred finhabitants. The vote of the town was sixty-five before the war. There are four churches here—Episcopal, Methodist, Haptist and Presby-forian. Two schools and five stores, now all closed, prove that Madison had been a "live town." The heuses look quite modern, and the gardens are filled with fruit and flowers—the latter always proof of a refined taste on the part of the latter.

I fearn that Mr. George P. Evans was arrested here on Saturday for ferming a band of bushwhackers. He was formerly editor of the American Radje, a local weekly journal, which name was changed after the commencement of the war to the Southern Citien, and its size was reduced one-haff. It is now discontinued.

Two rebel companies were organized in this town—the Richardson Grands, Captain Weich, and the Madison invincibles, Captain Thomas.

Prisoners and contrabands report Jackson (prebably Ewell) to be in force at Liberty Mills, tweffer miles from here and eight from Gordonsville. He has 20,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry and a large force of artillery, including six pieces captured at Richmond.

Scouts are continually penetrating the enemy's country, but in my opinion their reports are mostly imaginative. A good soldjer is worth all the scouts that I navelien here.

Inhabitants of the village have suffered much by depredations of the troope, who have pillaged without remorse.

libbi here.

Inhabitants of the village have suffered much by dependations of the troops, who have pillaged without remorse.

Col. Chuseret mays he will shoot the first man he finds breaking into a house, and has now posted guards about town.

Arrival of Produce from New Orleans. We had five arrivals yesterday morning from New Or. leans, which brought collectively \$,421 htds. sugar, 153 rodin, 236 bales cotten, 101 bales moss, 6,000 staves, 281

AN EXCHANGE ABOUT TO TAKE PLACE—ALL TO BE BROUGHT BACK IP COLONEL CONCOTAN IS NOT GIVEN UP.

On Friday last the steamers Atlantic, Capt. Babcock and Merrimac, took on board three thousand rebel pri-soners—1,060 on the former and 1,040 on the latter. On Saturday the America, Captain Murray, received 1,040 of island, having taken the oath of allegiance.

Adjutant General Thomas left, with the prisoners, in

the Henry Borden, Captain George & Cole, despatch boat for Fortress Mource, on Friday afternoon at four o clock. not released, it is the intention of Gen. Thomas to send General Thomas has visited his old birthplace at New

nied by his daughter-in-law and son.

# IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Arrivals of Anglo-Rebel Steamers from Charleston.

Exciting Chase of the Herald by the Gunboat Adirondac.

FIRING ON THE BRITISH FLAG.

The Bahamas in a State of Excitement.

# THE CASE OF THE ORETO.

The British steamship British Queen, Capt. Le Messurrier, arrived last night from Nassau, N. P., whence she

We are indebted to Purser Geo. Allen for favors. The British Queen was boarded by the United States steamship Santiago de Cuba. It took place twenty-five miles north of the elbow of Abaso.

The United States steamship Adirondac was left at Nassau, N. P., coaling and repairing engines.

#### Our Nassau Correspondence.

NASBAU, N. P., July 26, 1802. This little place is really growing in importance. The parren rock which, not many years ago, was almost un known to the civilized world, is now as familiar in men's mouths as "household words." Twenty years ago the whole island turned out at the sound of a gun from the forts to see the first steamboat arrive, and now these locomotives are as plentiful as ordinary ships, there being at times as many as twenty here at once. And they still

Testerday morning all creation was alive. Outside Hog Island a Yankee man-of-war (as people call United States ships), which subsequently proved to be the United States gunboat Adirondac, was observed in het pursuit of the British steamship Herald, which but a short time ago left this port bound for St. John, N. B., but which, by some mysterious navigation, found her way into leston, and out again. The story is, that the Adiron. dae hoisted a British ensign, and the Herald made for her, but was soon undeceived by a shot. Then, ind she found she had caught a Tartar, and, being fleet, gave her opponent leg bail, and safely arrived in Nassau barbor. The Governor has permitted her to coal. The papers here comment on the affair in the followin

The papers here comment on the smar in the following style:

[From the Nassau Guardian, July 23.]

Capt. Eddrings, of the schooner Spirit of the Wind, which arrived from London yesterday, reports having seen, early on Monday morning, the smoke of a steamer under the land of Abace, and at seven o'clock A. M. made her out to be a small tugboat with two tiers of cotton on deck. He also saw a large acrew steamer giving chass-and continually firing at the former. At half-past seven o'clock the small steamer eroses the bows of the Spirit of the Wind, steering about S. S. W. The larger boat was then almost half a mile astern. After firing another shot she kept up the chase, and passed so near the schooner that Capt. Eldridge distinctly heard the command given, "When you are ready, then forward, fire." The firing and pursuit continued until nine o'clock A. M., when the small boat, being apparently struck, was brought to. Boats were then observed plying between the two vessels for about an hour, when they both bore away about W. by S. The screw steamer had the American eneign flying, the captured boat showed no flag. The tops of her paddis-boxes were painted yellow, her hull was lead color and she had no bulwarks.

[From the same paper, July 28.]

was lead color and she had no bollwarks.

[From the same paper, July 26.]

One of the most giaring outrages we have ever had occasion to record took place within sight of our citizons yesterday morning. At daybreak two stoamers were observed from the shore, one giving chase to and firing at the other. The vessels turned out to be the foderni man-of-war Adirondac (14), Commander Gansevoort, and the English steamer Herald, Capt. Excetter. We have been favored with the particulars by an eye-witness on board the latter vessel.

The Herald was steering for Nassau at half speed, the lighthouse being in sight, and shortly afterwards saw, a vessel about two and a half miles ahead. At half-past five o'clock she was about four points off the starboard bow, and a mile distant. She then changed her course, and stood for the Herald, as if to cross her bows. When within two or three hundred yards of her she rounded up alongside. The former then holsted the British flag, and the latter fired a shotted gin across her stern. The Herald kept on her course, still at half speed, when the other fired a shot across her bows, slightly grazing her, and afterwards showed the American flag. On this Captain Coxetter ordered all steam to be put on his vessel, when the anterican sheered off between three and four hundred yards and fired a broad-

ment of the neutrality laws, and we sincerely trust that no similar outrags will be perpetrated again within our waters.

Our goods are detained from month to month by the Custom House authorities or New York; our vessels are constantly being boarded by federal gauboats within our own waters, and that while our time-honored flag is flying, not even the mail packet British Queen can pass along unmotested, for she was fired at and prought to this very passage. Only a few weeks ago the British steamer Bermuda was captured off Abaco, within sight of the lighthouse; and, on the 8th instant, what do we find? Why, the federal gauboat Adriatic carrying off the British steamer Adela within sight of the British steamer Adela within sight of the British steamer and to these unbeard of proceedings.

And have we nothing but these to complain of? Yea; our loyal and most respectable citizons are continually being traduced and villined in the Northern prints by designing and unprincipled persons, who, having themselves no character to lose, are desirous of reducing others to their own level.

[From the Nassau Advertiser, July-26.]

Yesterday morning our citizens were thrown into a state of great excitement by receing plainty from the whatves and verandals a large steamship, showing United States colors, chasing and firing at a British steamer, which was making with all speed for this harbor. The Mitle steamer speed on amid a shower of shot and shell, and at length crossed the bar and ontered the harbor in safety. The chase could be seen quite plainty from the shere as well as the firing of the man-of-war. On the steamer's anchoring we proceeded on board, and found that she was the British steamer Herald, which

harbor in safety. The chase could be seen quite plainly from the shere as well as the firing of the man-of-war. On the steamer's anchoring we proceeded on board, and found that she was the British steamer Herald, which had been puraued after this fashion up to within a mile and a half or two miles of our harbor. One of the shot struck the steamer on her bulwarks and glanced off without doing 100 maintained and shalf or two miles of our harbor. One of the shot struck the steamer on her bulwarks and glanced off without doing 100 maintained an along 100 maintained with though, making as large rent in the British energy which was \$ying at her stern. After this exploit the ship went off, but remained in sight at a considerable distance. Her Majesty's ship Greybound, which was at anchor within the harbor, got up steam and went out and communicated with the federal ship. What took place we are not informed, but the Greybound returned about three o'elock to her moorings, and the federal ship stood closer in, and finally anchored outside of Hog Island, when she saluted the flag, which salute was abortly after returned-from the Barrack wharf.

We understand that she is the United States ship Adirondae. There are a great many reports in circulation regarding this ship, one of which is that her commander made an apology to the commander of the Greybound. According to the recent instructions, limiting the time allowed to ships of war of belligerents to remain in British ports to twenty-four hours, the Adirondae's time was up at three o'elock to-day.

The Guardian also contains the following interesting

paragraph—

The steamship British Queen arrived from New York at daybreak on Thursday with the English mail of the 6th, and the American of the 19th July. Capt. Harrison's temporary charge having expired, the packet is now commanded by that highly esteemed officer, Captain Lo Messurier, late of the Karnak. The freight from England eft behind last month, in consequence of Mr. Cunard's refusal to enter into a bond of an enormous amount that nene of the goods should be shipped into the Southern States, atill remains whrehoused in New York, together with the freight brought out by the Paris this month. Our merchants are therefore still suffering great pecualary losses in thus being unjustly deprived of the

sale of articles so much in demand here during the summer months. The only freight which came by the British Queen was a case of silver ware directed to the officers mess of the Second West India regiment; and it not been for Lieutenant Turton's exertions that would have been left behind also.

Trade, of course, is brisk, but there are some attendan evils. For instance, vessels are continually arriving from Havana with coal, and they not only bring that

article, but with it yellow fever and smallpox, both de-testable diseases. Measles are also prevalent now. The steamship Kate, which run the blockade, arrived this morning. She left Dixie on the 23d.

For about three weeks we have been out of ice, an in-dispensable article at this season of the year, when sickness is rife. Anything that can be inwhen sickness is rise. Anything that can be invented is got up as a story against the Yankees; and as ice was daily expected and did not come, a report was got up that the ice vessel, although a Bostonian—may, s veritable Bostonian—was captured by a Yankee cruiser off the Hole in the Wall and taken to key West, in order to supply the garrison there, they being in the same precroakers, for the ice ship entered our port this afternoon contrary winds, &c., having had thirty-three days from

The proofs in the case of the Oreto have been gone through, and on Wednesday next come on the arguments of counsel. One of the witnesses for the Oreto gave a curi ous piece of testimony, viz: that the boatswain had told to go away and not give evidence against that ve sel. was disposed to spend his own or Uncle Sam's money in bribery and corruption—an imputation from which his nonest character will at once relieve him-one would naturally suppose he would spend it the other way, to give evidence to condemn her. If Mr. Boatswain did get any money—if he did get £100 from anybody, which I very much doubt—it was from some person interested in the Confederate States, and not a Union man.

### INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

One Hundred Union Troops Surrounded by Rebels at Bloomfield.

CAIRO, VIA CINCINNATI, August 1, 1862. Advices have been received by General Strong from Bloomfield, Mo., that one hundred of Colonel Man's command were surrounded by some five or six hundred rebels; that a sharp fight was going on, and that our orcements, which have been sent from Cape Girardeau.

Reports from Bloomfield, Mo., state that Colonel Dantacked by a large force of rebels. It is thought that Colonel Daniels will be able to hold his position until rein forcements arrive.

#### Rebel Raid on Canton.

Quincy, Ill., August 2, 1862.

About one hundred and fifty robels, under the guerilla Dunn, attacked Canton, Mo., sixteen miles north of this place, last night. They shot a man named Wm. Carigg in order to get possession of some rifles stored in his ware house. They then took possession of the rifles and plundered all the stores in the place. After obtaining all they wanted they left. The amount of damage is not ascerained. Mr. Carigg is not expected to live

# The Bombardment of Vicksburg.

CMRO, August 2, 1862. The Grenada Appeal, of the 28th ult., says that the water, ond that they are now evidently awaiting the co operation of their land forces.

Arrival of the Carondelet at Memphis. The gunboat Carondelet arrived yesterday from Vicks-

burg, but brings no later news. PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1862.
The British schooner Emma, of and from Nassau, with

boots, shoes, sait, &c., was captured on the 24th of July by the United States steamer Adirondack. The Emma arrived off the Navy Yard this morning. Her captain and crew are on board of the Adirondack, is

The New Postage Stamp Currency.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BILLS.

The designs for the postage stamps to be used as currency were adopted on Wednesday last, and are now in the hands of the engraver. They are to be of four denoninations, viz:-Five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. They will all be printed on the same paper that the Treasury notes are printed on, and will be ready for deli-

The five cent will be two and five-eighths inches long

The twenty fives will be the same as the above, execut each other, and the bill be three inches long.

as on the five cent bill; and in all other respects i

and the vignette will be five ten cent stamps over happing.

Over the designs, as above described, will be the words

The notes will be executed in the highest style of the art, and every possible precaution will be taken to pre

# Aquatic Amusements.

On Friday evening next the Empire City Regatta Ciub will meet at the Farish House, in Houston street, to con-clude their arrangements for their next annual regatta on On Thursday, Angust 7, a grand sweepstakes regasta

for all cat-rigged boats, will take place from the Club House, foot of Court street, South Brooklyn. The boat will sail ten miles to windward and back. The entrance

river, from the foot of Forty-second street, for prizes of \$40, \$20 and \$10, in which a number of our principal inst., the two great contests for the championship be-tween James Hammill, of Pittsburg, and Joshua Wood, of

Newburg, will take place on the Schuylkill river The Propeller Michigan Disabled.

The Northern Pransportation Company's prope Michigan passed down to-day in a distribled condition tow of the tug Emerald.

Rebel Rams, Cumboats and Transports
up the Yaxoo River.
[Despatch to the Chicago Times.]
Viewsured, July 25, via Carso, July 30, 1862.
Much is to be feared from the Yaxoo country. A gentleman recently from that region assures me that the Star of the West, captured off Galveston by the rebols, is up that river, armed with twenty-two gune. She is up that river, armed with twenty-two gune. She is iron, plated to a considerable extent. The J. L. Webb, a

up that river, armed with twenty-two guns. She is iron, plated to a considerable extent. The J. L. Webb, a powerful occan towboat, is also up that river, and has been fitted comething is the style of the Sumter. She is contrived as a ram size. They also have the tug Mobile, mounting one gun. The Star of the West and the Webb came up from New Orleans when that city was on, tursd, bringing, ameng other rebel plunder, one hundred and eight guns.

At Liverpool, sixty five miles up the river, the rebels have an ingeniously contrived raft, which is a perfect lock against ascending boats. On the shore they have a fattery. There are about thirty steamboats up the river, among which are the Natcher, Magenda. New Golden Age, Magnolit, Thirty-fifth Parailel, Mary Neen, Fine of Wales, Ben McLulic ch, Alonz Chini, H. Paragod, J. H. Means, Hartford City, R. J. Lacklad, Fred. Kennetts, Phytopa, &c.